

The Hongkong Telegraph.

N°. 2024.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1888.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3½ SATURDAYS, 10 to 1. 2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, or MORE THAN \$250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year. 3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest. 4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances. 5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July. 6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked "ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS," will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China. 7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager

Hongkong, 1st September, 1888.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL \$2,000,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL 500,000.

Registered Office, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS FOR COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS: Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum. " 6 " 4 " " " 3 " 3 " " "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the OKIMONTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the BALANCES of such claims, purchased on advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager,
HONGKONG BRANCH.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 4,000,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF \$7,500,000.
PROPRIETORS]

COURT OF DIRECTORS.—

Chairman—Hon. JOHN BELL-IRVING.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq. S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
W. G. BRODIE, Esq. J. S. MOSES, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. L. PONNECKER, Esq.
J. F. HOLLYDAY, Esq. N. A. SIEBS, Esq.
B. LAYTON, Esq. E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER—
SHANGHAI—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED, ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS: For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum. For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum. For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED: CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 4th September, 1888.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this Harbour, none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the Head Office, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being made necessary, communication with the Under-mentioned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1888.

Intimations.

W. BREWER

IS NOW OFFERING

GOOD Iron Frame Pianos that have been on hire for short time at very cheap prices. Just received and for Sale at English Published Prices.

Richards on Steam Indicator.
Hutton's Works Manager's Handbook.
on Marine Engineering.
Seaton's Marine Engineering.
Thurston on Steam Boilers.
Herrick on Dynamos.
New Works on Electricity.
Overland Guide to California.
Pocket Guide to Europe.
Reed's Modern Ships of War.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1888.

Intimations.

THE STEAM-LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL \$100,000
IN 2,000 SHARES OF \$50 EACH.

DIRECTORS.
J. J. FRANCIS, Esq. Q.C.
D. McCULLOCH, Esq.
A. WOOLLEY, Esq.
H. J. HOLMES, Esq.

BANKERS.
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES to be made to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION before the 15th September instant on forms to be obtained from the Secretary and Manager, A. G. GORDON, 1, Pedder's Street. \$5 per Share to be paid on application, \$5 on allotment, a further sum of \$10 three months from date of allotment, \$10 at the expiration of six months from date of allotment, the balance of \$20, when and as the same shall be called up under the provisions contained in the Articles of Association, but not less than 3 months notice.

By Order,

A. G. GORDON,
Secretary and Manager,
Hongkong, 5th September, 1888.

HONGKONG PUBLIC SCHOOL.

THIS SCHOOL is examined annually by the SYNDICATE OF THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY. The Higher Forms are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations for which Hongkong is a Centre. Five University Certificates were gained by Pupils of the Public School at Christmas last.

In Order to extend the advantages of the School to European Residents in the Coast Ports, the HEAD MASTER receives into his family a limited number of Boarders.

Prospectuses on application to the HEAD

MASTER.
THE CHRISTMAS TERM will Commence on MONDAY, September 17th, at NINE A.M.

NEW PUPILS will be Admitted on SATURDAY, September 15th, at TEN A.M.

C. J. BATEMAN,
Head Master.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1888.

HONGKONG PUBLIC SCHOOL.

"POSEIDON,"

Captain S. Mersa, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 11th of September, at NOON.

For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya Central.

O. BACHRACH,
Agent.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1888.

HONGKONG PUBLIC SCHOOL.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship

"MARY L. STONE,"

Josselyn, Master shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have a quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1888.

HONGKONG PUBLIC SCHOOL.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship

"W. H. CONNER,"

Butman, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have a quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1888.

HONGKONG PUBLIC SCHOOL.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship

"BELGIC,"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 18th September, at THREE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transpor-

tation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Island Cities of the United States, via Overland Rail-

ways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To San Francisco \$200.00

To San Francisco and return, } 350.00

available for 6 months.

To Liverpool 35.00

To London 35.00

To other European Points at proportionate

rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embark-

ing at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a

discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to ad-

dress in full, value of same is required.

Consular invoices to accompany Cargo des-

igned to Points beyond San Francisco, in the

United States, should be sent to the Company's

Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the

Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or

Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company,

No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,

Agent.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1888.

HONGKONG PUBLIC SCHOOL.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,

PORt SAID, BRINDisi, GENOA,

ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG,

PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK

SEA, AND BALTIc PORTS,

ALSO,

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,

BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,

GALVESTON, AND SOUTH

AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT

SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS

AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills

of Lading for the principal places in

RUSSIA.

ON THURSDAY, the 7th day of September,

1888, at 10 A.M., the Company's Steamer

"BRAUNSCHWEIG," Captain H. B. DEDEKER,

with His

Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this

for LONDON direct, via SUEZ CANAL and

usual Ports of call on WEDNESDAY, the 12th

September, at NOON.

E. L. WOODIN,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1888.

HONGKONG PUBLIC SCHOOL.

STEAM FOR

S

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

OUR NEW SEASON'S

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS

ARE NOW READY.

Flower. Parcels of 50 Packets, price, \$10.00

" 20 " 5.00

Vegetable. " 45 " 7.53

Single Packets at list prices.

SPECIAL FLORIST'S SEEDS.

In packets of six or more named varieties,

viz. —

CLOVE PINKS—PANSIES—PHLOX—

HOLLYHOCKS—PORTULACA, VERBENA

and PETUNIA.

MIGNONETTE MACHEL

(The New Variety).

Priced Catalogue on application.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Hongkong, 31st August, 1888.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to "The Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

Advertisers of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be ready to furnish information by correspondence of all questions relating to public interest; it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible, for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than Three O'clock so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

Advertisers and Subscribers which are not ordered for insertion in that day's issue will be charged for insertion on application.

The *Hongkong Telegraph* has the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the best medium for Advertisers. Terms can be learnt on application.

The *Hongkong Telegraph*'s number at the Telephone Central Exchange is No. 1.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to *The Hongkong Telegraph* are respectfully reminded that all Subscriptions are payable in advance.

BIRTH.

At Kiukiang, on the 27th instant, the wife of ALEX. CAMPBELL, of a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1888.

CHINA'S NEW RELIGION.

What we read the other day about the efforts the literary classes in China were making towards reviving Buddhism, or effecting some radical reform in their various systems of religion, leads us to imagine that the time is not far distant when young China will find herself in the necessity of searching for a religion suitable to her moral and social developments and in keeping with the requirements of the times. Progressive Japan has forestalled her lethargic neighbour in that significant movement which follows the awakening of a nation's soul,—the searching for a religion. A Commission of Japanese theologians was organised sometime ago to study all the religious creeds in vogue in Europe and throughout the civilised world; and to report thereon to the Government, which had hit upon the plan of substituting the meagre rites of ancestor-worship by some of the many forms of Western religion. Up to the present time we have not heard anything about the progress or the conclusion of the Japanese Commission's labours, and we need not be surprised at the delay; for the subject of inquiry is almost illimitable, and the debates which it might engender among the *corpus theologicum* of Dai Nippon, and their countless dependants, would be enough to retard their work for another century to come.

China's method, we are glad to note, assumes quite a different, and an infinitely more practical direction. In the present awakening stage of her existence, the Middle Kingdom has found out that her systems, or rather *congeries* of forms of religious worship,—sacrificial, filial, ancestral and several others—are essentially material vestures of religion, which although satisfactory to the masses, are found to be pre-eminently insufficient for the lettered classes. A reformation movement has fairly set in throughout China; what course it may take and what results it may achieve before another generation has come and gone no one can tell. Moreover, the essential characteristic of the movement, as far as we can gauge it, is not like that which is on, foot in Japan—the search for a new religion—but rather a conservative eclecticism of China's own old-established forms of worship. That China is capable, out of Confucianism, Mencianism, Buddhism, Taoism, and other cults and creeds, to evolve a system of religious worship more in tune with the aspirations of her lettered classes and more adapted to reform her vast brutalised masses, is not without the range of possibilities. All nations have their periods of religious awakening and of reform. Intellect is not wanting in China—and in the course of time will be even less a want, than at present—so to discriminate between the empirics, the barbarity of sacrificial worship and the elevation of Confucian ethics; between the

gross forms of superstition, and fetishism indulged in by the masses, and the purity of some of the Buddhistic tenets and aspirations.

In order that China should succeed, however, in her eclecticism in religious matters, her own isolated efforts, however intellectual, however elevated they may be, are not enough. She must needs make her system complete by admitting into her field of enquiry the religions of the West as well as those of her own production. Eclecticism, to be sound and productive of good result, must, like Induction, be complete, that is to say, it must base its comparative reasonings and deductions, on all the facts which can possibly be ranged within its field of enquiry; its premises must be worldwide, so that its conclusions may be applicable to humanity. We fully acknowledge the high merits of Confucius' morals and the social and religious principles inculcated by Buddhism, Taoism, and, above all, by China's Classics; but these are not sufficient grounds to build a reformed religion on. The spiritual, heroism, the self-renunciation, the sacrifice of transient for immortal glory, the constant aspirations after the spiritual and the eternal, the implicit trust in an all-wise Providence, the resignation to worldly trouble and to the worst calamities,—after the glorious model of self-sacrifice set before the believer's eyes,—the unbounded enthusiasm for and love of humanity, without distinction of creed or colour,—these characteristics of pure Christianity are unknown to China; and these she must needs take into mature consideration and make careful analysis, enquiry, and comparison before she can complete her circle of eclecticism and decide on what should be her new religion. There is, we confess, a great danger in this comparative study of Christianity by a free and unblasted enquirer, and that is the confusion of the dogmas which have been foisted on the Christian religion with the fundamental portion of the same. The human superstructure of dogmas, that essentially frail, mutable, and perishable part of the edifice, ought to be kept well apart from the corner-stone laid by the founder.—The ethical and the doctrinal portions of Christianity, as expounded and practised by the great yet lowly Nazarene, are entirely distinct, nay, in open contradiction with the dogmatic portions which have been superadded to it by men who never understood CHRIST. The dogmas which led men to the excesses of St. Bartholomew, to the religious wars of the Reformation, to the iniquities of the Spanish Inquisition, and to the riots which are almost daily taking place throughout the globe, can never have been the work of Jesus of Nazareth. May China's religious reformers in their impartial search after truth, give a wide berth to dogmatic Christianity, and closely inquire into its substance and its core, where much will be found in unison with the dictates of China's own seers and leaders of men's minds; for in religion, as in everything else, the old principle holds good that one touch of Nature makes the whole world kin.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuters.)

GERMANY.

LONDON, September 4th.

Princess Sophie, the Emperor William's sister has been betrothed to the Crown Prince of Greece.

BOULANGER.

General Boulanger has left France and rumours are current that he is going to Russia.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Our Foochow contemporary observes that the large yearly shipment of oranges and olives from that port will be greatly reduced this year, owing to the destruction caused among the trees and fruits by the recent typhoon. The prices are expected to be too high for remunerative export.

Our Shanghai morning contemporary is altogether in error in describing Wu Ta-cheng as "late Governor of Kwangtung province." His Excellency was simply Governor of Canton. There is only one Governor in the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, and that is His Excellency the Viceroy, Chang Chih-tung.

We are informed that telegraphic news have reached the colony, from Singapore, to the effect that by the recent contract entered into between the Opium Farmer and the Government of the Straits Settlements, the license has been raised to \$134,300 a month, being \$18,300 in excess of the sum paid during the preceding three years; also that the Penang Opium Farm pays now \$92,600 per month.

JOHNNY SHERIDAN has been paralysing the good folks of Shanghai—they are all so good in the Model Settlement—in "Fun on the Bristol." When we read that Mrs. O'Brien sure introduced the heart rending ballads of "Killroe" and "The man who struck O'Hara," we are not surprised that the residents on the banks of the muddy Whangpoo were paralysed. No, indeed! But what the devil does Sheridan mean by taking such liberties with Shakespeare and Tommy Moore? It is downright plagiarism—not to say Fenianism, alone!

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil left Bordeaux on the 6th ult. for Rio de Janeiro by the Messageries Maritimes steamer *Congo*.

Misses Butterfield & Swire inform us that the Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Achilles*, from Liverpool, left Singa, one for this port yesterday, and may be expected on the 11th inst.

As we may judge by a letter in the *Army and Navy Gazette* from a naval correspondent in Hongkong, the principal (if not the only) duty of naval men out here would seem to be social gaieties, dances, lawn-tennis and—general loafing.

In answer to our correspondent "Cap Sui Moon," we can see nothing particularly wrong in the phrase—"The Sunday school went on a picnic." This is an idiom very common in the English language, and custom has sanctioned what may not be in exact conformity with the strict rules of grammatical construction. In reference to Parliamentary proceedings we often read that "the House adjourned," an expression exactly on all fours with that quoted by our correspondent.

The King of Portugal and Queen Maria Pia, were to leave Lisbon at the commencement of August last, on a tour to the north of Europe. Dom Luiz was to proceed to Marseilles on board the only ironclad possessed by Portugal, the *Vasco da Gama*, and the Queen, by the advice of her doctors, was to journey by land to Switzerland, where she would meet her consort, and proceed together to Germany, and then to Turin. They will be present there at the marriage of the Duke of A., Don Carlos, the Crown Prince, was to assume the regency during his father's absence.

We are requested to state that the Petition to His Excellency the Governor, now being signed by captains, officers and engineers, to request restriction of the Sunday labour in Hongkong harbour, will close at the end of this month. Copies of the document for signature are in possession of Capt. G. C. Anderson, marine surveyor; Messrs. Graham and Brown, Kowloon godowns; Mr. A. G. Aitken, Dock Company; Mr. Edward Jones, boarding officer; Mr. H. Brewster; Mr. A. Moir, Shipping Office; Mr. Rampart, West Point godowns; and the Rev. A. G. Goldsmith, Seamen's Chaplain. Those who desire to sign are requested to do so as soon as possible.

The Ningpo correspondent of our Shanghai morning contemporary writes:—Mr. B. C. G. Scott, our acting Consul, is leaving us for a well earned furlough. Socially he will be missed, especially by the sporting members of our community, as he was a genial companion. Officially we do not know much of Mr. Scott's worth, as he only came to this port as acting Consul about 16 months ago. There were cases when he might have been consulted, as guardian of British interests, but these were passed over and allowed to take their chance. On the whole, we consider Mr. Scott to have distinguished himself quite as much here as he may have done at other ports; so we all wish him bon voyage.

The following, according to the *Echo* of the 1st inst., is the tea export by steamers from Foochow since our last report:—

For London.

Patroclus, 196,515 lbs.

For Continent.

Patroclus, 6,686 "

For Hongkong.

Patroclus, 24,584 "

Mogul, 9,445 "

For Singapore.

Patroclus, 14,770 "

For Sydney.

Mogul, 260,643 "

For Melbourne.

Mogul, 802,396 "

For Adelaide.

Mogul, 113,511 "

For Queensland.

Mogul, 116,674 "

For New Zealand.

Mogul, 32,597 "

The musical and dramatic critic of the *N. C. Daily News* says that the part of *Bella Thompson*, the nigger housemaid in "Fun on the Bristol" is a "soubrette part." We should like to know who "does" this kind of thing for the Shanghai morning paper. Did he ever hear of a "singing chambermaid" in reference to matters of dramatic detail? No, we thought not; and we would recommend him before he breaks out afresh, to go and ask Pemberton Willard or Johnny Sheridan what a *soubrette* is. They should like to know who "does" this kind of thing for the Shanghai morning paper. Did he ever hear of a "singing chambermaid" in reference to matters of dramatic detail? No, we thought not; and we would recommend him before he breaks out afresh, to go and ask Pemberton Willard or Johnny Sheridan what a *soubrette* is. They should like to know who "does" this kind of thing for the Shanghai morning paper. Did he ever hear of a "singing chambermaid" in reference to matters of dramatic detail? 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put of her rice cargo from Shanghai. "Tomorrow, probably, she will leave with 'braves'; there is some fuss somewhere, with the aborigines Pi Lam, I believe, is the name of the place. If our veterans of 'the French war' get hold of the rebels, the latter will find occasion to be sorry for it and 'rue the day.' The weather is variable, but quite agreeable, and fairly healthy; we have taken of a considerable number of people. Up river is everything O.K., as far as our knowledge goes, and nothing stirring or startling to report. I'll try and see what I can do in my next episode for your readers."

Kelung, 27th August, 1888.

The Chinese corvette *Chi-yuen* and *Ching-yuen*, the former vessel flying the flag of Admiral Ting, arrived at Kelung, from Wei-hai-wei on the 26th instant. The probable destination of these vessels is Pi Lam, on the South-east coast of Formosa, where hostilities have recently taken place between the troops and aborigines. The Chinese transport *Fu-fo* and Governor Liu Ling-chuen's newly acquired steamer *Cass* have also landed troops at the disturbed locality.

The arrival of this powerful detachment of the Peiyang Squadron augurs well for Formosa. It appears to indicate a reconciliation between the powerful Northern Viceroy (Li Hung-chang), and the intelligent, energetic and progressive Southern Governor. The men of the Peiyang Squadron are well drilled, well disciplined, and well armed. If they are sent to suppress a revolt, the chances are that in that particular part of the island where they are called upon to suppress it, a second revolt will never occur.

This is a different state of affairs compared with a number of years ago, when the "Taps" actually had to send a fleet and army against the South Formosa savages to punish them for some misdeeds committed against the Japanese nationality. —*Shanghai Mercury*.

HONAN.

Mr. J. J. Coulthard writes from Chou-kia-k'eo, Honan, on August 9th as follows:

If the inhabitants of this district have never had occasion before to praise God from whom all blessings flow, they most certainly have now. We have been saved most opportunely from what was threatening to prove a calamity—the want of good water.

This summer has been exceptionally hot for Honan; the torrid days have been succeeded by almost equally sultry nights for a considerable time and there seemed to be no relief from the oppressing atmosphere. Night after night we retired to bed with the thermometer indicating a heat of 95 deg. and rose in the morning anything but refreshed to find that the mercury had only fallen 2 or at the most 3 degrees. Upon one occasion after an intensely hot day the thermometer indicated a heat of 95 deg. at the coolest part of the night or rather morning, when sleep becomes possible.

It has occurred to me that this continuous and excessive heat is caused by the present state of the surrounding country E. and N.E., which is one vast expanse of water: this water is heated by the scorching rays of the sun by day and gives off the heat by night. In former years the heat seldom—if ever exceeded 98 deg. by day, while the nights were comparatively cool.

And yet this incessant heat so trying to the human frame—is it not to be compared with the other great danger which threatened to deny us one of the essentials to existence—water?

Here as elsewhere in China the public obtain their drinking water from the river since the wells are more or less contaminated with sewage and unfit for drinking. One day last week the tea tasted very queer as if mouldy; we thought it must be the fault of the teapot which was immediately changed, but with no difference in the mouldy flavour. Supposing the kettle must be the cause they were carefully scoured under foreign superintendence; still the flavour remained.

Then the water-carrier was ordered to bring the water from different parts of the river, still there was no change for the better. We could do no more to find out the cause of the unpalatability. Yesterday, however, we heard that a proclamation had been issued by the Mandarins condemning the river water and advising the people to use well water. This official mandate greatly relieved our minds for though it did not profess to make bad water good, it assured us that the water was really bad and the flavour not imaginary. The river water at once became the principal topic of conversation, and many are the conjectures as to the cause of the unpalatability. Some say that the dead bodies of those recently drowned at the breach have impregnated the water. [You will have heard long since that the sudden rise of the waters of the Yellow River carried away a large portion (some say a 1/2) of the newly erected embankment and a number of workmen were drowned.] Some attribute the cause to the arrival of a large number of Government rice boats which have on board immense cargoes of musty rice. In addition to this, the river since the rise has scarcely any flow, especially at the confluence of the Ing and Sha rivers where the water eddies round and round without any perceptible current downstream. As the river receives all the drainage and garbages of the city the water partakes of the nature more of a ditch than of a flowing river. Thirty 1/2 below the current is very swift; then the water from the Yellow River rejoins this (ing) river after taking a short cut across the land from the point, north of this, where they parted company. The river water having been condemned by the authorities, we resorted to well water. Alas! we jumped out of the frying pan into the fire. The well-water though it smacked not of mould was very unpalatable. Moreover one's mind was prejudiced against it and became haunted with medical reports of bad well-water. An experiment with Condy's fluid did not remove these fears but only strengthened us in the belief that the water was totally unfit for drinking purposes. Moreover milk (condensed), boiled with well water curdled as if mixed with rennet. We were at our wits' end. Water cooked in any form was most unpleasant and how to relieve our thirst became a difficult if not an insoluble problem. Thanks be to God, timely deliverance has come. The sky which has withheld rain for so long until the ground is so parched that scarcity of food was almost anticipated is now sending down copious showers of rain. I cannot express to you our feelings of gratitude, for such a mercy, and now we are enjoying an abundant supply of fresh and good water. How enjoyable a cup of tea is now but those who have passed through a similar experience to ourselves can fully realise. To be able to drink without fear and without a nauseous or unwholesome flavour is most delightful. None can fully tell what a blessing such a downpour of rain means to us; not only to the scorched land but to the 150,000 or 200,000 souls who cannot dispense with such an essential to existence as water. From how much sickness and mortality we have been saved but few have any conception. Imagine the distress that would exist throughout Central China should the Yangtze be affected in the same way as this river. Can we be too grateful for good water? One looks forward to the day when we may have the same privilege as you have in Shanghai, and possess good waterworks.

In addition to the rice recently to hand, more government silver has arrived, so our exchange is affected once again for the worse, the rate realising more than 100 cash less than it did a year ago; time since

THE RIOT AT WUHU.

The correspondent of our Shanghai morning contemporary, writing on the 23rd ult., gives the following account of the attack made on the officers of the steamship *Pekin* by Chinese robbers at that port, some particulars of which have already appeared in our columns.

A thief was caught on the steamship *Pekin* yesterday morning, and as this was only one of many cases of a similar nature, the Captain of the steamer decided to take the thief to Shanghai, and have him tried at the Mixed Court. He accordingly locked the man up on board. The confederates of the thief, forming a very powerful body, became so incensed at this that, when the quartermaster of the *Pekin* was sent on shore to clear the vessel, he was attacked by some of the band and had to beat a retreat to his vessel. The second officer was then sent in a ship's boat to avoid the strong current he hugged the shore, when the gig was suddenly drawn in by long boat-hooks and the officer attacked with swords and daggers by a large crowd. This occurred about 8.30 a.m. at a spot just below the new Custom House. The officer fought most pluckily and succeeded in wrenching a cutlass away from one of his opponents and with it keeping the crowd back, but not before he had received two deep cuts across the forehead.

Fortunately the fight was witnessed by Mr. Gregson, from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s hulk, and he and the Customs officer on duty on board the hulk, put off in a sampan to the officer's assistance, and it was no doubt, greatly owing to their arrival that the crowd gave way. The Consul immediately called upon the Taotai to interfere; at about 2 p.m. a detachment of troops proceeded on board the *Pekin* and brought the thief on shore—a prisoner—and it is reported that several arrests have been made of people living near the scene of the attack. A gunboat was at once applied for by the Consul, and that official has, in every way done all that could be done and acted in a most energetic manner throughout, and it is to be hoped that, coupled with the arrival of a gunboat, will have the effect of driving out of this a band of the most determined robbers, which is a well-organised secret society, feared by officials and people.

It seems incredible that a foreigner venturing on shore in a steamer's gig should be actually, in broad daylight, dragged to the bank of the river and half murdered. The agents of the different steam-boat companies can by united and determined action greatly assist the Consul in his endeavours to bring all offenders before the proper authorities for punishment, and if success attends their efforts they will have gained the gratitude of not only foreign residents but, to a far greater extent, of the enormous number of peaceful citizens of this empire travelling to and fro daily.

CHUNGKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

14th August, 1888.

Time was when Szechuan had a reputation for quiet and peaceful people, well-governed by able and energetic officials. The two of years ago seemed to disprove this, and I am sorry to be called on to relate more in the same line. A short time ago word came down from Ta-tsu Hsien, about two miles north-west of here, that a Catholic place of worship had been destroyed. What seem to be reliable accounts of the affair have just come to hand, and I hasten to lay them before your readers.

Within the borders of the district of Ta-tsu is the large village of Sung Shui Chen. During the riot two years ago the Catholic buildings were destroyed. This year their place of worship was being rebuilt and was almost under cover when an unfortunate accident occurred. A workman either fell from the building, or was injured by something falling on him. The accounts do not agree. He was kept on the place and given medical attendance, but, in spite of all that could be done, died after a few days. 20,000 cash were given his family to pay the expense of the funeral, but a younger brother spent the money and 'bought no coffin. It happened about that time that two guilds held their meetings there on the same day, and this young brother circulated rumours among the crowd to the effect that the dead man had been killed and his eyes taken out. Thereupon the crowd burst into the place, and there lay the corpse as evidence of the truth of the story. The building in process of erection, and over twenty others belonging to private Catholics were destroyed—some say burned. The above is the story which comes through the Catholics here. The affair occurred on July 27th. No foreigners lived there, it is said. As soon as the news came a Wei-yuan was sent to inquire into the matter, and the Chungking Taotai is having proclamations printed for wide distribution, calling attention to the privilege to build given the foreigners by treaty, and warning people against the repetition of like attempts. The Ta-tsu Magistrate desires that the matter shall not go before the Emperor, and promises compensation for losses. As the riot occurred in the country it is not likely he could have prevented it.

A missionary of the China Inland Mission has recently been the victim of a novel persecution at Wan-hsien, a city on the Yangtze about midway between Ichang and Chungking. The Inland Mission attempted to open the place as a station nearly three years ago, but owing to threats against their landlord, it was temporarily abandoned. Recently a missionary of the Church of England branch of their mission in this province succeeded in renting an dwelling, and soon after, a preaching "shop." For a fortnight all was quiet, when suddenly nearly a score of beggars came in a body and took up their quarters in the "shop." The next day as many more came. An appeal was made to the magistrate who sent runners to clear the place, but no sooner were the runners gone than the beggars returned to their former quarters. Evidently the beggars had come to town, and some to stay. It seems the literati had hired them at 3 cash each per day. They said, "You have come here to do good deeds, now here is your opportunity." The afflicted missionary was having a very striking illustration of the text, "The poor have always with you." He has recently come up to Chungking and reported the matter to the Consular Resident, who said it before the Taotai, who promises that the master shall be attended to. The newly appointed Magistrate for Wan-hsien happens to be stopping here on his way down from Chentu, and will doubtless leave with due instructions.

Proclamations from higher and lower officials have been frequent here during the last fortnight, threatening dire vengeance on the anonymous posters of placards. A reward of twenty taels has been offered for the detection of an offender, but none has yet been arrested. The conduct of the officials is in marked contrast to that of two years ago, when the most incendiary placards received little or no attention.

The Yangtze was said to be higher about the close of July than it had been before for 18 years. Considerable property was destroyed here, and at points up the river, and some lives lost. We are now in the midst of the rice harvest, which is considered an exceptionally good one. This makes three good seasons in succession and the people are preparing for the thanks-giving offerings to the Pearly Emperor for his favours. —*N. C. Daily News*.

CO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship
"PEKING,"
Captain G. Heuermann, will be despatched for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 8th inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1888.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI
AND KOE
(PASSING THROUGH THE INLAND SEA)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"MALWA" will leave for the above places on or about the 26th September.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, 6th September, 1888.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"VERONA" will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the outward English Mail.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, 6th September, 1888.

NOTICE.

AN "ALL ROUND" American Journalist wants permanent engagement. Has had Two Years' experience in the East as Reporter, Contributor, Leader-writer and sub-Editor. Best of Testimonials.

UBIQUE,
c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1888.

POLO! POLO!

SEVERAL GENTLEMEN having expressed a desire to revive this noble game, a MEETING will be held at the HONGKONG CLUB, at 4 P.M., SATURDAY, the 8th instant, to consider the subject.

The attendance of all interested in the above game is earnestly requested.

Polo Sticks and Balls will be on the Ground at Causeway Bay at 5 P.M., the 8th instant, for those who wish to give practical proof of their interest in the game.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1888.

THE PUNJUM AND SUNGHEE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRD ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 9 Queen's Road Central, on FRIDAY, the 21st September, 1888, at 4 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Account and for the Election of Directors and Auditors.

A. O. D. GOURDIN,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 6th September, 1888.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

SEVERAL RELIABLE HACKS AND CARRIAGE PONIES.

ALSO, A First-class London made DOG-CART AND THREE BASKET CARRIAGES, all in good order.

For Particulars, Apply to No. 6, PEDDER'S HILL, Hongkong, 20th May, 1888.

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

OLD or BROKEN NOTES will be EXCHANGED for new ones on application at the Offices of the Corporation.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 29th August, 1888.

CHINA MERCHANTS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S DEBTENTURE LOAN OF 1886.

4th DRAWING.

NOTICE is hereby given that in conformity with the stipulations contained in the BONDS of this LOAN, the following Numbers of Bonds to be paid off at the Offices of the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on the 1st September, 1888, when the Interest thereon will cease to be payable, were this day drawn at the Office of the said Corporation in Hongkong, in the presence of WILLIAM HENRY GASKELL, Acting Chief Accountant of the said Corporation.

NUMBERS OF BONDS DRAWN.

170 BONDS' NOS.

18 22 37 58 81 96 109

140 148 169 190 206 234 239

270 293 309 333 359 393

379 400 424 444 457 471 487

520 533 554 563 585 610 621

640 659 676 701 703 733 744

763 785 793 817 840 863 879

882 904 920 942 960 975 1007

1024 1034 1051 1062 1086 1102 1117

1140 1158 1186 1203 1225 1253

1262 1283 1311 1313 1343 1359 1383

1394 1414 1432 1447 1464 1484 1499

1497 1501 1515 1523 1562 1579 1583

1637 1641 1644 1666 1690 1706

1747 1753 1769 1780 1814 1824

1852 1869 1872 1894 1910 1940 1944

1970 1995 2013 2035 2055 2070 2089

2093 2119 2138 2148 2172 2185 2194

2220 2236 2263 2270 2293 2317 2321

2339 2360 2391 2400 2427 2457 2487

2472 2495 2508 2520 2540 2562 2588

2565 2610 2633 2651 267

Commercial.

TO-DAY.

THE SHARE MARKET.

5 o'clock.

Today being the anniversary of the Jewish New Year the 'Rialto' has been almost entirely deserted, and consequently the business transacted has been of the mildest possible form. China and Manilas, as was to be expected, have collapsed like a second hand opera hat, shares on sale at 115, and perhaps a good deal lower, now flooding the market. It would be interesting to know who started the 'boom' in this stock two days ago. Can anybody enlighten us? If so, we shall gladly give him a niche in our temple of fame. China 'Sugars are a shade weaker, sales having been booked at 187; but we think that further shares could be placed at that price. The Tongquin Mining Co.'s script is in strong demand at 45 per cent. premium. Other quotations are unaltered.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—153 per cent. premium, sellers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$90 per share, sellers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$681 per share, ex'd. div. buyers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 285 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$95 per share, buyers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 80 per share, sellers.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$175 per share, buyers.

On-Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150, per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$345 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$78 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, 34 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$216 per share, sellers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—15 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company, \$175 per share, sellers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—20 per cent. div., sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$60 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$187 per share, sales and buyers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$68 per share, sales and sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$78 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited, \$80 per share.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$13 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—100 per cent. premium, ex'd. div., sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 A—2 per cent. premium.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—5 per cent. premium.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—, per cent. premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$75 per share, sellers.

Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$5 per share, nominal.

Punjor and Sungkie Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$124 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—64 per cent. premium, sellers.

Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—45 per cent. premium, buyers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—325 per cent. premium, sellers.

The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$50 per share, buyers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. 3/0

Bank Bills, at demand 3/0

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/0

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/0

Credits at 4 months' sight 3/0

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/0

ON PARIS—Bank, T. T. 3/0

Bank Bills, at demand 3/0

Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/0

ON INDIA, T. T. 22/4

On Demand 22/4

ON SHANGHAI—Bank, T. T. 72

Private, 30 days' sight 72

ON THE ISLES, str., for New York—vid Suez Canal—20 bags Rice, 10 bags Paddy, 235 boxes Cassia, 452 boxes Fire Crackers, 72 boxes China Ware, 50 bales Waste Silk, 179 rolls Matting, 8 packages Matting, 289 packages Tea, 2 packages Silks, 183 packages China Wine, and 2,900 packages Merchandise.

Per Sacheem, ship, for New York—16,877 rolls Matting, 1,876 packages Firecrackers, 440 bales Rattan, 400 cases Cassia, 150 packages Canes, 124 bales Rattancore, 50 boxes Essential Oil, 18 cases Chinaware, 10 cases Bamboo Fans, 1 case Curio, and 273 packages Sundries.

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA, per picul \$550

(Allowance, Taels 32 to 64).
OLD MALWA, per picul \$550

(Allowance, Taels 32 to 68).
NEW PATNA (without choice) per chest \$488 to

\$501

NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest \$514

OLD PATNA, (without choice) per chest \$505

to 5173

NEW BENARES, (bottom) per chest \$401

to 4061

NEW BENARES, (bottom) per chest \$401

to 4061

NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul \$600

OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul \$600

OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul \$550

to 3757

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

5th September, 1888.—At 4 p.m.

STATION

Wind.

Wind.